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22850 7590 10/04/2010 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
EXAMINER TRAN, JIMMY H				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2456				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/815,872

Applicant(s)

IHORI ET AL.

Examiner

Jimmy H. Tran

Art Unit

2456

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 August 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 0 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/CD)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This action is in response to communication filed on 8/19/2010.

Claims 1-30 are pending.

Claims 1-3, 10-12, and 21-30 have been amended.

No claims have been added.

No claims have been cancelled.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/19/2010 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8/19/2010 regarding claims 1-13, and 15-22 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the communication filed, applicant argues in substance that:

- a. *“Hind does not describe that button (6020) of a first one of the two devices and button (6060) of the second of the two devices are both pressed to start communication”*

as cited in remarks, pg. 18, 2nd paragraph.

In response to argument [a], Examiners respectfully disagrees.

The claim merely claims "starts communication" but does not define what is meant by "starts communication." Therefore, the Examiner interprets "starts communication" as a two way process of initializing communication where element "A" is the initiator of the communication and element "B" is the receiver of the communication. Element "A" will request communication with element "B" and element "B" will confirm communication with element "A". Once this process of initialization is complete, element "A" and "B" are ready to communicate.

Hind teaches this process of "starts communication" with the use of pairing devices. In particular, Hind teaches the user pushes a button 6020 which initiates the pairing on a first device. The user again pushes a button 6060 on a second device to accept the pairing. Therefore, Hind describes a two button process of pairing devices (see Hind; col. 12/lines 64-col. 13/lines 43 and claim 11).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

1. Claims 11, 22, 27, and 30 are rejected under U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Regarding **claims 11, 22, 27, and 30** are drawn to a "computer-readable medium" comprising stored data. The specification is silent regarding the meaning of this term. Thus, applying the broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification and taking into account the meaning of the words in their ordinary usage as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art (MPEP §2111), the claim as a whole covers a transitory signal, which does not fall within the definition of a process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter.

The examiner encourages applicant to define within the claims the embodied features and limitations on a storage hardware component such as hard drives, disks, and other hardware elements. An example of a proper format would be "non-transitory computer storage medium".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-13 and 15-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meenan et al (US 7,313,384) in view of Kathail et al. (US 6,704,752) in view of Hind et al. (US 6,772,331).

Regarding **claim 1**, Meenan discloses an information communication system, comprising:

at least two information communication apparatuses interconnected via a network

(see Meenan; fig. 1/item 112, 115; col. 2/line 49-col. 3/lnc 27; home networking gateway **115** is connected through a home network to home network devices **112**);

a first information communication apparatus of the at least two information communication apparatuses storing predetermined communication information for communication through said network, the first information communication apparatus including an input device configured to receive an external mechanical input; (see Meenan; col. 5/lines 20-34; home networking gateway (112) may store configuration information of home networking devices);

a second information communication apparatus of the at least two information communication apparatuses connected to the first communication apparatus by a wire circuit the second information communication apparatus including an input device configured to receive an external mechanical input (see Meenan; see fig. 1, col. 5/lines 6-19; home network devices **112** is connected to the home networking gateway **115** through a home network connection, such as a wired communication pathway. Furthermore, the home network devices such as a laptop computer **112f** include a keyboard to receive inputs),

wherein said first information communication apparatus starts communication of ~~communicates~~ the predetermined communication information to the second information communication apparatus via the wire circuit when the input device of the second information communication apparatus receives external mechanical input while the first and second information communication apparatuses are connected by the wire circuit, the external mechanical input being received independently of said network and said wire circuit, second information communication apparatus setting the communication

information transmitted thereto from said first information communication apparatus, said first and second information communication apparatuses utilizing the communication information to perform communication therebetween via the network (see Meenan; fig 2, col. 11/lines 20-45; the home networking gateway **115** stores configuration information of home networking devices **112** and may send the configuration information to the home networking devices **112** after the user has entered home networking device configuration information to be stored over the wired communication pathway. Since the home networking device configuration information is received directly from the home networking devices, the user inputted information, is received directly from the user on the home networking device and is independent from of said network and said wire circuit)

However, Meenan does not explicitly disclose **the first information communication apparatus including an input device configured to receive an external mechanical input and when the input device of the first information communication apparatus and the first input being received independently of said network and said wire circuit.**

Kathail in the same field of endeavor discloses a method for configuring a router involving manual configuration by a user inputting configuration commands at a computer or other data processing device, which is operatively coupled for communication to the router (see Kathail; col. 4/lines 52-63). The teachings of Kathail enables Meenan home networking gateway **115** to directly connect to a computer as an input device for a user to manually configure the home networking gateway **115** independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Kathail because it would

increase the number of methods how network devices may be configured in the event of a single configuration component failure to allow the other components to be used to install. For example, a router may be either configured remotely and locally when a network component has not failed or only locally when the network component has failed.

However, Meenan-Kathail do not explicitly disclose **when both the input devices of the first information communication apparatus and the input device of the second information communication apparatus receive external mechanical input independently of said network and said wire circuit, transmitting information from one information communication apparatus another information communication apparatus.**

Hind in the field of the same endeavor teaches **when both the input devices of the first information communication apparatus and the input device of the second information communication apparatus receive external mechanical input independently of said network and said wire circuit, transmitting information from one information communication apparatus another information communication apparatus.** In particular, Hind teaches pairing for wireless devices. Fig. 6 illustrates pairing wireless devices by initiating a pairing by pushing a button **6020** on one device and accepting the pairing on the other device with an input **6060** selection to accept the pairing (see Hind; col. 12/lines 64-col. 13/lines 43 and claim 11).

Furthermore, the claim merely claims "starts communication" but does not define what is meant by "starts communication." Therefore, the Examiner interprets "starts communication" as a two way process of initializing communication where element "A" is the initiator of the communication and element "B" is the receiver of the communication. Element "A" will request communication with element "B" and element "B" will confirm communication with element

“A”. Once this process of initialization is complete, element “A” and “B” are ready to communicate.

Hind teaches this process of “starts communication” with the use of pairing devices. In particular, Hind teaches the user pushes a button 6020 which initiates the pairing on a first device. The user again pushes a button 6060 on a second device to accept the pairing. Therefore, Hind describes a two button process of pairing devices.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan-Kathail with the teachings of Hind in order to transfer setting information to allow pairing of devices to enable communication between the paired devices by initiating and accepting the pairing of the devices. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated because pairing as taught by Hind the use of wireless devices containing a radio module to connect in a secure manner using digital certificates rather than requiring manual entry of user identifiers, passwords, or cryptographic keys to create the pairing (see Hind; col. 6/lines 10-24).

Regarding **claim 2-3, 10-12, and 21-22**, do not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 1 respectively. Therefore claim 2-3, 10-12, and 21-22 are rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 1.

Regarding **claim 4**, Meenan-Kathail-Hind discloses an information communication apparatus, **wherein said network is a radio network** (see Meenan; fig. 1/item 112h; wireless access point).

Regarding **claim 5**, Meenan-Kathail-Hind discloses an information communication apparatus, **wherein the external mechanical input is received via a hardware button** (see Meenan; fig. 1/item 112a, col. 3/lines 27-42; keyboards provides a means for general-purpose computer for inputting commands).

Regarding **claim 6**, Meenan-Kathail-Hind discloses an information communication apparatus, **wherein the communication information includes at least one of identification information of said network and information regarding the security** (see Meenan; col. 6/lines 13-38; wireless devices and wireless access points required to maintain a WEP key and a SSID).

Regarding **claim 7**, Meenan-Kathail-Hind discloses an information communication apparatus, **wherein the identification information of said network is a Service Set Identification** (see Meenan; col. 6/lines 13-38; wireless access points required to maintain a SSID).

Regarding **claim 8**, Meenan-Kathail-Hind discloses an information communication apparatus, **wherein the information regarding the security is a Wired Equivalent Privacy key** (see Meenan; col. 6/lines 13-38; wireless devices and wireless access points required to maintain a WEP key).

Regarding **claim 9**, Meenan-Kathail-Hind discloses an information communication apparatus, **further comprising means for encrypting the communication information at least once, said means for controlling the transmission controlling the transmission of the communication**

information encrypted by said encryption means (see Meenan; col. 6/lines 13-38; the wireless configuration information includes a security key used to encrypt and decrypt transmission data).

Regarding **claim 13**, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claims 4 respectively. Therefore claim 13 are rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claims 4.

Regarding **claim 15**, Meenan-Kathail-Hind discloses an information communication apparatus, **wherein said information communication apparatus is a personal computer card for a radio local area network** (see Meenan; fig. 1/item 112f, col. 3/lines 27-42; a component capable of responding to and executing instructions within the system architecture).

Regarding **claims 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20** do not teach or further define over the limitation in claims 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 respectively. Therefore claims 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 are rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claims 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

3. **Claim(s) 14 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meenan et al. (US 7,313,384 B1,) in view of Kathail et al. (US 6,704,752) in view of Hind et al. (US 6,772,331) in view of Kameda (US 5,940,772).**

Regarding **claim 14**, Meenan-Kathail-Hind discloses the invention substantially, however Meenan-Kathail does not explicitly disclose an information communication apparatus, further comprising means for converting a signal transmitted through said radio network to said

information communication apparatus into a signal transmittable through said wire circuit and converting a signal transmitted through said wire circuit into a signal transmittable through said radio network.

Kameda in the field of same endeavor teachings a protocol conversion providing a means for converting a radio transmission signal into a wire transmission signal (see Kameda; col. 2/lines 53-67)

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan-Kathail-Hind with the teachings of Kameda because generally providing a module to convert a wired signal to a radio signal would increase choices of modules by allowing the use of wired signals devices since the convergence would enable wired signal devices to communicate with radio signal devices.

4. Claim(s) 23-27 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meenan et al. (US 7,313,384) in view of Hind et al. (US 6,772,331) in view of Nassimi (US 2004/0203357) in view of Kathail et al. (US 6,704,752).

Regarding **claim 23**, Meenan discloses an information communication system, comprising:

at least two information communication apparatuses interconnected by a network and including a first and a second information communication apparatus (see Meenan; fig. 1/item 112, 115; col. 2/line 49-col. 3/line 27; home networking gateway **115** is connected through a home network to home network devices **112**);

said first information communication apparatus being configured to store predetermined communication information for communication through said network (see Meenan; col. 5/lines 20-34; home networking gateway (112) may store configuration information of home networking devices);

said first information communication apparatus being configured to transmit the communication information to the second information communication apparatus via a wire circuit when a request for transmission of the communication information is received from said second information communication apparatus through the wire circuit while the first information communication apparatus is connected to the second information communication apparatus by the wire circuit, the first external mechanical input being received independently of the network and the wire circuit (see Meenan; fig 2, col. 11/lines 20-45; the home networking gateway 115 stores configuration information of home networking devices 112 and may send the configuration information to the home networking devices 112 after the user has entered home networking device configuration information to be stored over the wired communication pathway. Since the home networking device configuration information is received directly from the home networking devices, the user inputted information, is received directly from the user on the home networking device and is independent from of said network and said wire circuit);

said second information communication apparatus setting the communication information received from the first information communication apparatus, when the communication information is received with respect to the trigger signal responsive while the first information communication apparatus is connected to the second information

communication apparatus by the wire circuit, the first external mechanical input being received independently of the network and the wire circuit (see Meenan; fig 2, col. 11/lines 20-45; the home networking gateway **115** stores configuration information of home networking devices **112** and may send the configuration information to the home networking devices **112** after the user has entered home networking device configuration information to be stored over the wired communication pathway. Since the home networking device configuration information is received directly from the home networking devices, the user inputted information, is received directly from the user on the home networking device and is independent from of said network and said wire circuit); and

said first and second communication apparatus utilizing the communication information to communicate over the network (see Meenan; fig. 2, col. 11/lines 45-64; the home networking device using the configuration information stored on the gateway to configure the home networking devices).

However, Meenan does not explicitly disclose a **second trigger signal responsive to a second external mechanical input, received at the second information communication apparatus.**

Hind in the field of the same endeavor a **second trigger signal responsive to a second external mechanical input, received at the second information communication apparatus.** In particular, Hind teaches pairing for wireless devices. Fig. 6 illustrates pairing wireless devices by initiating a pairing by pushing a button **6020** on one device and accepting the pairing on the other device with an input **6060** selection to accept the pairing. The input of 6060 is read as the

“second external mechanical input” which is received at another device (see Hind; col. 12/lines 64-col. 13/lines 43 and claim 11).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Hind in order to transfer setting information to allow pairing of devices to enable communication between the paired devices by initiating and accepting the pairing of the devices. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated because pairing as taught by Hind the use of wireless devices containing a radio module to connect in a secure manner using digital certificates rather than requiring manual entry of user identifiers, passwords, or cryptographic keys to create the pairing (see Hind; col. 6/lines 10-24).

However, Meenan-Hind does not explicitly **disclose sending the setting request before a predetermined first period of time elapses with respect to a trigger signal responsive to an external mechanical input, received at the first information communication apparatus independently of the network and the wire circuit and a predetermined second period of time elapses.**

Nassimi teaches pairing of Bluetooth devices. In particular, fig. 3a of Nassimi illustrates a flowchart of pairing Bluetooth devices within a predetermined time period. Specifically, Nassimi teaches that a timer expire condition is checked. If the timer condition has not expired, the device will enter an inquiry mode which enables the device to pair with other devices. After the timer expiration, the device will enter normal mode (see Nassimi; fig. 3a, [0060-0070]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan-Hind with the teachings of Nassimi in order to

incorporate a timer expire condition. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated because the unit enters an inquiry mode. Note that the unit may automatically reduce power, thus entering a "short range mode" (indicated on FIG. 3a by the annotation (SR) at step 360). This short range mode is useful for preventing units from attempting to pair with too many other units in the larger area (see Nassimi; [0067]).

However, Meenan-Hind-Nassimi does not explicitly disclose a trigger signal received at the first information communication apparatus independently of the network and the wire circuit.

Kathail in the same field of endeavor discloses a method for configuring a router involving manual configuration by a user inputting configuration commands at a computer or other data processing device, which is operatively coupled for communication to the router (see Kathail; col. 4/lines 52-63). The teachings of Kathail enables Meenan home networking gateway **115** to directly connect to a computer as an input device for a user to manually configure the home networking gateway **115** independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan-Hind-Nassimi with the teachings of Kathail because it would increase the methods of how network devices may be configured in the event of a configuration component failure.

Regarding **claims 24, 25, 26 and 27**, does not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 23 respectively. Therefore claims 24, 25, 26 and 27 are rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 23.

5. **Claim(s) 28-30 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meenan et al. (US 7,313,384) in view of Nassimi (US 2004/0203357) in view of Kathail et al. (US 6,704,752).**

Regarding **claim 28**, Meenan an information communication apparatus which communicates with a different information communication apparatus via a network, comprising:

means for establishing a connection to said different information communication apparatus through a wire circuit (see Meenan; col.13/lines 57-67; home-networking gateway provides a means for connection the client device to communicate with the host system);

means for ~~controlling~~ starting transmission of request information for requesting communication information for communication through said network to said different information communication apparatus through said wire circuit in response to a first trigger signal responsive to a first external mechanical input, received at the information communication apparatus while the information communication apparatus is connected to the different communication apparatus by the wire circuit, the first mechanical input being received independently of the network and the wire circuit (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; home-networking gateway provides means for transmission controlling communications once a user inputs commands from a client device to communicate through a home-networking gateway and a host system in order to configure a home-networking gateway using configurations settings stored on the host system and having the configuration settings sent to the home-networking gateway to enable communication over a wired communication pathway);

means for controlling, when the communication information is transmitted from said different information communication apparatus to said information communication apparatus through said wire circuit in response to the request, reception of the communication information through said means for establishing (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; home-networking gateway provides a means for reception control communication once a user inputs commands from a client device to communicate through a home-networking gateway and a host system in order to transmit the requested configuration settings); and

means for setting the received communication information when the reception of the communication information by said means for controlling (see Meenan; col. 11/lines 45-64; host system provides a setting means for configuring the home-networking gateway with configuration settings stored on the host system).

However, Meenan does not explicitly disclose **the first trigger signal before a predetermined period of time elapses with respect to the first trigger signal.**

Nassimi teaches pairing of Bluetooth devices. In particular, fig. 3a of Nassimi illustrates a flowchart of pairing Bluetooth devices within a predetermined time period. Specifically, Nassimi teaches that a timer expire condition is checked. If the timer condition has not expired, the device will enter an inquiry mode which enables the device to pair with other devices. After the timer expiration, the device will enter normal mode (see Nassimi; fig. 3a, [0060-0070]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Nassimi in order to incorporate a timer expire condition. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated because the unit enters an inquiry mode. Note that the unit may automatically reduce power, thus entering a "

short range mode" (indicated on FIG. 3a by the annotation (SR) at step 360). This short range mode is useful for preventing units from attempting to pair with too many other units in the larger area (see Nassimi; [0067]).

However, Meenan-Nassimi does not explicitly disclose a trigger signal received at the first information communication apparatus independently of the network and the wire circuit.

Kathail in the same field of endeavor discloses a method for configuring a router involving manual configuration by a user inputting configuration commands at a computer or other data processing device, which is operatively coupled for communication to the router (see Kathail; col. 4/lines 52-63). The teachings of Kathail enables Meenan home networking gateway **115** to directly connect to a computer as an input device or home networking devices **112** with inputs for a user to manually configure the home networking gateway **115** or home networking devices independently of said network and said wire circuit.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Meenan with the teachings of Kathail because it would increase the number of methods how network devices may be configured in the event of a single configuration component failure to allow the other components to be used to install. For example, a router may be either configured remotely and locally when a network component has not failed or only locally when the network component has failed.

Regarding **claims 29 and 30**, do not teach or further define over the limitation in claim 28 respectively. Therefore claims 29 and 30 are rejected for the same rationale of rejection as set forth in claim 28.

Conclusion

Examiner's note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers and/or paragraphs in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses to fully consider the reference in entirety as potentially teachings all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

In the case of amendments, Applicant is respectfully requested to indicate the portion(s) of the specification which dictate(s) the structure relied on for proper interpretation and support, for ascertaining the metes and bounds of the claimed invention.

For the reason above, claims 1-30 have been rejected and remain pending.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JIMMY H. TRAN whose telephone number is (571) 270-5638. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:00pm Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal D. Dharia can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J.H.T/
Examiner - Art Unit 2456

/Rupal D. Dharia/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit
2400